

## COURT OF APPEALS STARTS FALL TERM

Twenty-six Opinions Handed  
Down on Opening Day in  
Richmond.

### MANY LAWYERS EXPECTED

More Than 150 Expected During  
Session, Which May Run  
to Christmas.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals convened yesterday at 12 o'clock for the November term. Circuit Judges Goff and Pritchard and District Judge Connor were in attendance. The court announced and handed down opinions in twenty-six cases. The argument calendar is the longest in the history of the court, and it is likely that the term may last until Christmas.

District Judges Brawley and Waddell will also be in attendance at the November term. More than 150 out-of-town lawyers will attend the court.

The following cases are in the call for argument to-day:

No. 818. *Dotson*, appellant, vs. *Charles M. Kirk et al.*, appellees. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Abingdon, Va. to be argued by George E. Penn, of Abingdon, Va., and Roland E. Chase, of Washington, Va.

**First Day's Opinions.**

Following is a list of cases in which opinions were handed down and orders entered yesterday:

No. 766. *The Rochester German Insurance Company et al.*, appellants, vs. *Nora Martin Schmidt*, appellee. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C. Opinion by Judge Pritchard. Reversed and remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill for want of equity jurisdiction at the costs of the complainants below.

No. 774. *Ida G. Jackson*, appellant, vs. *Henry C. Jackson et al.*, appellees. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Parkersburg, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 788. *South Penn Oil Company*, appellant, vs. *J. T. Miller et al.*, appellees. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Wheeling, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Reversed and remanded with directions to dismiss the bills.

No. 803. *Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company*, plaintiff in error, vs. *E. B. Hawkins*, sheriff, administrator of *Harlow W. Wierstein*, deceased, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Huntington, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Morris. Affirmed, with costs. Goff, circuit judge, dissenting.

No. 814. *Steamer Mount Desert*, appellant, vs. *Smith & McCoy and Norfolk and Marine Company*, appellees. Appeal from the District Court at Norfolk, Va. Per curiam opinion. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 818. *Abraham Acord et al.*, appellant, vs. *Western Pocomantas Corporation*, appellee. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Charleston, W. Va. Per curiam opinion. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 819. *John W. Brown and Buena W. Brown*, appellants, vs. *Johnson W. Beason*, appellee. Appeal from the Circuit Court at Clarksville, W. Va. Opinion by Judge McDowell. Reversed and remanded with directions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. Costs in this case to be paid by appellants.

**New Trial Ordered.**

No. 824. *Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company*, plaintiff in error, vs. *C. L. Farmer*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Florence, S. C. Opinion by Judge Pritchard. Reversed, with costs, and remanded with directions to set aside verdict and grant a new trial. Morris, district judge, dissenting.

No. 836. *Henry R. Worthington*, a corporation, appellant, vs. *Maack Manufacturing Company et al.*, appellees; appeal from the Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 844. *W. C. Carpenter*, bankrupt, et al., plaintiff in error, vs. *J. N. Cudd et al.*, defendants in error. In error to the District Court at Charleston, S. C. Opinion by Judge Morris. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 849. *George A. Howell*, plaintiff in error, vs. *John H. Ware et al.*, defendants in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C. Opinion by Judge Goff. Reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to set aside verdict and grant a new trial.

No. 854. *Norfolk and Portsmouth*

## Men's Union Suits,

In Elastic Ribbed and medium weight wool,

**\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3**

Norfolk and New Brunswick light-weight Wool Underwear, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 a garment.

Wright's Fleece Lined, \$1.00 grade, 79c.

Heavy Fleece Lined, per garment, 50c.

Traction Company, plaintiff in error, vs. *Hugh Gordon Miller*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va. Opinion by Judge McDowell. Reversed, with costs, and remanded with directions to set aside verdict and grant a new trial.

No. 879. *Stuart Wood*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Ballard Preston Browning et al.*, defendants in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Charleston, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Pritchard. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 880. *Charles Thompson et al.*, appellants, vs. *M. Maury*, bankrupt, appellee; appeal from the District Court at Clarksville, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction of this court to entertain it.

**Water Case Affirmed.**

No. 882. *General Alliance Insurance Company*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Home Water Supply Company*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Greenville, S. C. Opinion by Judge McDowell. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 885. *Maryland Coal and Coke Company*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Quehoning Coal Company*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Baltimore, Md. Opinion by Judge Keller. Reversed, and remanded with directions for entry of judgment in accordance with the opinion of the court. Costs in this case to be equally divided.

No. 886. *Quehoning Coal Company*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Maryland Coal and Coke Company*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Baltimore, Md. Per curiam opinion. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 887. *United States of America*, plaintiff in error, vs. *Walker Jenkins and J. E. Shuler*, defendants in error. In error to the District Court at Asheville, N. C. Opinion by Judge Pritchard. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 890. *Daniel J. Davis*, plaintiff in error, vs. *M. C. Davis*, alias *Mattie Davis*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Wheeling, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Keller. Reversed, with costs.

No. 891. *H. S. Odert et al.*, appellants, vs. *William Marquet*, First National Bank of New Cumberland, and *F. M. Goff*, appellants, on appeal, and *cross-appellants*, vs. *William Marquet*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Parkersburg, W. Va. Opinion by Judge McDowell. The decree of the trial court of September 29, 1908, in so far as it is in favor of the First National Bank of New Cumberland, and *Porter M. Scott*, is affirmed, with costs; the cross-appeal of *William Marquet* is dismissed, and cause remanded for such further proceedings as may be proper.

No. 894. *R. L. Simmons*, appellant, vs. *Henry I. Greer*, trustee of *J. C. H. Claussen & Company*, bankrupt, appellee; appeal from the District Court at Charleston, S. C. Opinion by Judge Morris. Affirmed, with costs. Pritchard, circuit judge, dissenting.

No. 902. *Hattie L. Johnson*, administratrix et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. *State Mutual Life Insurance Company*, defendant in error. In error to the Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C. Per curiam opinion. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 903. *Harry P. Corcoran*, H. B. Vessel et al., appellants, vs. *The National Telephone Company of West Virginia*; appeal from the Circuit Court at Wheeling, W. Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Reversed, and remanded with directions to set aside verdict and grant a new trial.

No. 955. *Clarence M. Kemp*, appellant, vs. *The Detroit Heating and Lighting Company*, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court at Baltimore, Md. Opinion by Judge Goff. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 960. *The Buchanan Company*, appellant, vs. *James Jane Atkins et al.*, appellees; appeal from the Circuit Court at Abingdon, Va. Opinion by Judge Goff. Affirmed, with costs.

No. 982. *Stearns*, appellants, vs. *Erasmus D. Gladding et al.*, appellees; appeal from the District Court at Baltimore, Md. Opinion by Judge Goff. Affirmed, with costs.

**Orders Entered.**

Court made and entered the following orders:

No. 805—*The New Jersey and North Carolina Land and Lumber Company et al.*, appellants, vs. *The Gardner-Lay Lumber Company et al.*, appellees; appeal from the Circuit Court at Wilmington, N. C. Cause restored to the docket.

No. 823—*Charles R. Platt*, plaintiff in error, vs. *E. G. Coffin and P. M. MacDonald*, trading as *Coffin & MacDonald*, defendants in error. Restored to the docket.

No. 825—*Augustus L. Patterson et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Jaeger and Southern Railway Company*, defendants in error. Restored to the docket.

No. 827—*Daniel A. Davis and Elliott M. Eldredge*, executors of *Oris K. Eldredge*, deceased, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Bessemer City Cotton Mills and John A. Smith*, defendants in error. Restored to the docket.

No. 834—*Flavia B. Walker*, alleged bankrupt, appellant, vs. *Jacob France*, trustee, etc., et al., appellees; appeal from the District Court at Norfolk, Va. Appeal dismissed with costs, upon motion of counsel for appellant.

**Advanced for Argument.**

No. 927—*Levi P. Wingert*, appellant, vs. *First National Bank of Hagerstown, Md.*, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court at Baltimore, Md. Upon motion case set for argument on November 23, 1909.

Henry P. Wingert and Charles A. Little, of Hagerstown, Md., and D. H. Arnold, of Elkins, W. Va., were admitted to practice in this court.

Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

**Granted Absolute Divorce.**

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—In the Corporation Court, Judge W. A. Tamm, a final decree was entered, granting an absolute divorce to Mrs. Emma K. Noonan from her husband, Henry Noonan. Mr. Noonan is one of the best-known horsemen in the Valley.

## ORGANIZED FIGHT ON CONSUMPTION

Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League Will Be Formed To-Morrow.

### APPROPRIATOR OF MULES

Tibis Anderson to Be Brought Back From Atlanta—Supreme Court Cases.

At noon to-morrow, in the temporary quarters of the State Department of Health, on Capitol Street, the formal organization of the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League will take place. A temporary organization is already in existence.

Among the officers to be elected is an executive secretary, whose term until the beginning of the year will be occupied in superintending the distribution, sale and accounting for the Christmas stamps of the American Red Cross Society. This work is regarded as the most important feature at this time of the campaign in Virginia against the white plague.

A large amount of work has to be done in the way of securing stamps for the sale and use of the stamps, followed by keeping close track on the agents in cities and towns, in maintaining an adequate supply. The sale of stamps will begin at Thanksgiving and end at Christmas.

While the first work of the new society will be handling the Red Cross stamps, the organization will be made permanent, and it is expected that it will prove the most potent factor in this State in the warfare against tuberculosis.

**WAS FOND OF MULES**

This Anderson Will Stand Trial for Stealing Three.

Within the next few days there will be issued from the Governor's office a requisition for Tibis Anderson, wanted in Dickenson county for larceny. It appears that Anderson had a fondness for other people's mules. It being charged that on three separate occasions he had stolen the law and the displeasure of the law.

In order to escape apprehension, and further to get into close communion with mules of the army variety, Anderson, who was a member of the United Sam, was accepted and sent for to Port Mobern, Atlanta, where he is now held in barracks.

Some slight irregularity appearing

in the papers from Dickenson county, they were sent back by Governor Swanson by the hands of Sheriff Fleming, for correction. Anderson will be held until the arrival of the Virginia officer.

**Cannot Do Business Here.**

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, doing business under the laws of the state of Delaware, has no license to transact its affairs in this State. Information to this effect was issued yesterday by the State Bureau of Insurance to inquirers living in the eastern shore, who had requested a statement regarding it.

**Fleeton in State Library.**

The State Library has just published its quarterly bulletin, which contains forty-four pages of titles of fiction, all the fiction in the central collection being listed. Similar books in the traveling libraries are not in the list.

The library does not go in for fiction to any extent, outside of the works of Virginia authors. Nevertheless, a large number of books of this class are on the shelves.

**School for Indians.**

Virginia educates not only her white and colored children, but also the offspring of the redmen. The erection of a public school building has begun on the Indian reservation at King William county, under the supervision of the State Board of Education. The Indians are furnishing the labor and the rough lumber, and the State is providing the better lumber, the furnishings and the necessary salary of the teachers.

Secretary Stearns, of the Board of Education, expects to visit the new building within the next few days.

**CASES IN SUPREME COURT**

R. F. and P. Cause May Be Heard in December—Docket in Large.

One hundred and six cases are on the principal docket of the Supreme Court of Appeals for hearing during the term beginning next Thursday. Of these, ten are on the Commonwealth docket, one is a Corporation Commission case, four are privileged cases, and one is on the regular argument docket.

Undoubtedly the most important case of all, from the standpoint of public interest, is that of the Commonwealth vs. *James H. Richmond*, involving the right of the State to impose franchise taxes against the railroad.

It is not probable that this case will be ready to be heard in its regular order, which is No. 3 of the docket, but it is expected to be heard later in the term, probably next month.

In eight Commonwealth cases the State is the appellee, and in the other two it is the appellant.

The Corporation Commission case is that of the Danville and Western Railway Company against *Lybrook et al.*, by, etc.

No. 4 of the privileged cases is styled *Bailey et al. vs. Bailey et al.* This is a land suit, involving a large amount of property. The record is so large that it had to be printed in two volumes.

**WRIGHT IN STATE PRISON**

Aged Dickenson County Murderer to Serve Eighteen Years.

Sheriff Randy Fleming, of Dickenson county, came to Richmond yesterday, bringing Elijah Wright, the convicted murderer of William Sopher. Wright is a man of advanced years, and has no hope that he will survive his eighteen years of imprisonment in the penitentiary. However, he prefers life in the State prison to death on the gallows, for he has been sentenced to a term of capital punishment and secured a new trial, the result being the penitentiary sentence.

Wright's crime was committed prior to the passage of the law providing electrocution for murderers, so that he could not have been put to death by the State. He was about the tenth person heretofore in newspapers as "the last man to be hung in Virginia," despite the fact that it is possible fifty years hence to hang a man in this State.

The law stipulating electrocution death went into effect.

**Policeman Haynes Back.**

"Long Tom" Haynes, the Capitol po-

## GAINED FLESH AND STRENGTH

This Wisconsin Woman, Cured of a Lingerin Illness, Now Recommends the Tonic Treatment.

Mrs. D. Haldeman, of No. 690 Wentworth avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of a lingering illness, which baffled the doctors. She writes: "I was in a state of very great and the following statement of her case is given in the hope that it may be of value to others who still suffer."

"When I was twenty-two years old," she says, "I was in a constant state of nervousness and was unable to sleep at night. My heart palpitated on the least exertion. My appetite was so poor that for weeks I ate nothing but oranges. My head ached a great deal and I was unable to sleep at night."

I was treated by three doctors and no two of them agreed as to my trouble. One said I had neuritis, another said an abscess was forming and the third declared I had consumption. I doctored constantly for a year and a half but without avail. One evening my mother read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided I should try them. I had used several boxes and was able to get a good night's sleep. I continued using the pills and was entirely relieved of the pain in my side and gradually gained in flesh and strength. I consider my cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as nothing short of marvelous."

The tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by taking up the blood to its normal richness and strength on the weakened nervous system has made hundreds of cures in the most severe nervous disorders. This record of cures should merit a trial for the remedy which is guaranteed free from opiates and is entirely harmless.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 60 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

In the papers from Dickenson county, they were sent back by Governor Swanson by the hands of Sheriff Fleming, for correction. Anderson will be held until the arrival of the Virginia officer.

**Same Officers Elected.**

After hearing the various reports the association decided that it could not do better than retain the officers who had so faithfully and efficiently administered its affairs for the last several years, so the incumbents were re-elected, with the exception of the board of directors, which now stands as follows: First District—G. H. Matthews, C. A. Sherry, C. W. Atkinson, C. M. Johnson and A. B. Duke. Second District—W. A. Shields, E. C. Tate, C. B. Samuel, B. A. Howell and G. I. Clark. Headquarters—Louis Warner, George E. Pollock and C. B. Gibson. Citizens—L. Z. Morris, S. H. Hayes, James N. Boyd and W. S. Forbes.

The annual report of President Mor-

risman, returned yesterday from Dickenson county, where he has spent the past two weeks at the bedside of his mother, who is ninety years old. Policeman Haynes went home believing that he was en route to his mother's deathbed, but she has recovered, and is up and about.

**At Pellagra Conference.**  
State Health Commissioner E. G. Williams is now at Columbia, S. C., attending the pellagra conference. He was expected to attend the beginning of the session.

**Journal Burgees Printed.**  
Volume VII of the Journal of the House of Burgesses has just been published by State Librarian H. R. McTigue. This volume contains the proceedings of two assemblies. The first of these was in session beginning in 1747 and running through 1747, and the other met in 1748, and lasted until the end of 1749.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.

These assemblies in Colonial days had no definite length of term. They were elected simply as representatives and dissolved the body. Thus one of the assemblies was called by the Governor of the time got tired of the situation. Sometimes the Governor, when the Burgesses failed to comply with his wishes, thought he might do better with a newly-elected Assembly and dissolved the body.